men could do under the trying circumstances in which they were paned. It was our misfortune to have encountered such a storm as lew steamers have ever passed asfely through; and instead of occasion to binne the company, the ship or the officers, we should all rather thank "that Providence that tempers the wind to the aborn lead," it we have passed safely through such imminent perils.

Editor of the San Franciaco Herald.

FRANK BUSH. JE.,

Messenger Pacific Express Company.

## Our Granada Correspondence.

GRANADA, OM. 2, 1858. Arrival of Steamer Tennessee with Recruits for General Rivers, Lakes and Public Lands-Scrip - Investments - City of Granada - President Walker - Beads of Department - Feeling of the Natice Population Towards Americans-Colonel Wheeler, the American Mi-nister-Views of President Pierce in Regard to Nicara-Colonel Wheeler-Important Decres-Slavery in Nicara-gua-Buziness-Money Mallers-Aquardiente-Opera-tions of the Army-Intelligence from Realijo-Later from the Seat of War, de.

dred and five recruits (officers included) for General Walker's army, arrived at San Juan del Norte, Greytown, on the 221 uit, having made the passage in tan days. Besides these recruits there were several other sengers, who visit Nicaragua with the intention of becoming citizens. All arrived at this place, via the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua, in good health and spirits, on Wednesday evening, the 24th. The passage from New York to San Juan was delightful, and might have been safely and expeditiously made by a Hudson river steamboat, so placid was the bosom of the atlantic. The recruits by the Tennersee (four companies) we all mustered into service the day after their a rival here, and the officers, previously elected by the respective companies, received their commission, from the proper au-

therity.

The river San Jr., and the country contiguous, remind meet and Sacremento in 1849. The soil is equal to the of any portion of California, and the scenery is surpassingly beautiful. All the tropical fruits and regetables are produced in great abundance, and of the grains mmon to the North it is stated that two or three crops may be raised in a single year. Lands are very che and persons holding land warrants can locate them in almost any section of the republic where public lands are unoccupied. Many beautiful and valuable locations may be now obtained on the banks of the San Juan and the cent sheets of water, and the general features of the surroun itug country, have already been so well described by Supplens, Squiers, and more recent writers, as to rea allusion thereto in this letter unnecessary. Scrip of the government receivable in payment for public lands and confiscated estates, sells in the market at about ten wets on the dollar. At this rate property valued at 95,000, would actually cost the purchaser but \$500. In his state of things it would seem that capitalists and speculators might unbesitatingly take the chance of General Wa'ker's success, when the pecuniary risk to themselves

culators might unhesitatizely take the chance of General Walker's success, when the pecuniary risk to themselves is so comparatively insignificant.

I have been somewhat disappointed in the appearance of the city of Granada. I had been led to suppose that it contained within its limits some ten or twelve thousand inhabitant; but from a careful personal exploration and estimate, I am inclined to think that the entire pepulation, American and native, does not a present exceed two or three thousand. In former days Granada m at have been a magnificant out, and this the buildings yet in a state of preservation clearly indicate; but a large portion of the city, chorches included, is now in a state of dispriation; and this is also frue in regard to the other cities of the republic. A better state of things cannot be hoped for until internal wars and revolutions ocase, and Nicaragus becomes entirely North Americanised.

The President, General Wasker, appears to be very pepular with the a may, and with the American portion of the citizens of the republic. That he is qualified for his present valled position, cannot be doubted, and that he exerches the supreme authority with which he has been clothed with great ludgment and moderation, is universally admitted. The heads of departments and other officers of the administration, civil and military, appear to be generally men of experience and ability. A majority of these, not including the heads of departments, are Americans and Europeas. A large majority of these, not including the heads of departments, are Americans and Europeas. A large majority of the native population—legitimists and librais, Chamoristas and Rivasties, Leentes and Granadians—are believed to be heatlie to the waiter administration and to the North Americans generally. Indeed, I have been assured, on the authority of a high born native lady, thendy to General Walker a equipalment is to the basileer and to be cause of progress, that there are not more tasn eighty families in Granada cutersaining sentiment

prays, by the last official lavices from washington, bave been virtually approved by the President of the United States, though Mr. Oaksmith had not, and probably will not be at present accretited by Mr. Pierce as Minister from this republic. It is probable that no change will be made in the present relations between this government and that of the United States and I after the ratification of the treaty in reference to Central American affairs, negotiated by Mr. Daliss at the Court of St. James. In the meantime Major Heles, (who arrived here by the Tennessee, on a flying visit, and returns by the next steamer) will, probably continue, by authority of President Pierce, to exercise the functions of Charge de Affairs to the United States, from the republic of Nicaragua. And Mr. Wheeler, it is understood, has also received from Washington authority or instructions to correspond on certies important matters with the Nicaragua government; thus, as I have before remarked, virtually recognizing the administration of President Walker.

Since the above was written, an event has occurred which folly establishes the views! have expressed in regard to the feelings entertained by President Pierce towards the pressure government of Nicaragua, commanded which folly establishes the views! have expressed in regard to the feelings entertained by President Pierce towards the pressure government of Nicaragua, commanded by Col. And. from Mr. A. G. Lawrence, of New York, to the rifle battalion, and, on the same erening, a party was given in honor of the occasion, by Col. A. and the other officers of the battalion, and which, among other distinguished guests, Col. Wheeler was present, and at which much whose was disposed of, many toasts responded to, and many apseched entire very support of the present of the President of the United States that peaces of the Pederal Ones that date which remains the first promiser of the regarding of the republic of the regarding of the regarding of the regarding the compact which the federal constitu

Thus it will be perceived that the late decree of Freedeau Walker is highly important to planters and others in the Southern portion of the United States, who desire to emigrate with their property to this "garden of the world," and it is presumed, that in the recent purchase of Mr. Soule, for \$50,000, of one of the most valuable cancerance in Nicaragus, that distinguished American statement an anticipated the issuance of this important decree. Morey here is very scarce business dull, goods high, and provisions cheap though good board and lodgings cannot be obtained for less than 38 per week; single meals, fify cents, lodgings in hammers, twenty fire dents. The cash resources of the government are not equal to the current expenses, and hance the content of the cash resources, and hance the content of the cash resources, and hance the content of the cash and the same of \$400, bear an interest of severe per cent per anount. That now from time to time issued, in sums to suit, bears no interest at all, and has been sold, in small amounts, as they as they are cents on the dollar, but the present value is about 7% to 18 per cent. The cash receipts of the government, I am informed, are derived chiefly from customs, licenses to retailers, and sales of monopolies to desiers in cattle and to the manufacturers of agoardente. Aguardiente is manufactured from the native sugar case and inferior native sugar or dulces. The government has a large assumment, which it prospects to lease (as a monopolity of this liquid plantfactured is very large, affording a very language of the leave of the government of the granting of the government of the granting of the liquid plantfactured is very large, affording a very language of the language of the granting of the government of the granting of the gr

sion of the Order. At or near Rivas, in the Meridianal de-partment, is another large aguardients establishment, con-incted by hiesers. Ten Brock & Batts, formerly of Call-fornia, who pay to the government for the monopoly of the braicess in that department for the monopoly of the braicess in that department the monthly rum of 21,500 cash. Coffee, though one of the staples of Nica-ragua, as present commands very high prices, owing to the unset led state of the country. The market price is Granada, by the quantity, (say 100 lbs.,) is about 28 cents per lo. Indeed, Oris. Liliy and a Mr. Gray, both lately of California, have recently purchased in Casta Rica some five tons of this article, for which they paid there 16 cents per lb., a large proportion of which they have sold to the Nicaraguan government for 28 cents per lb.

Rica some new tons of tons article, for which they have sold to the Nicaraguan government for 28 cents per lb.

In regard to the positions and movements of the lin regard to the positions and movements of the lin regard to the positions and movements of the military forces opposed to General Walker, reports from time to time are so contradictory that it is almost impossible to adopt any safe conclusion. Correct information as to the two better fought at an Jacinto Ranch, you will have already received by the Tenressee. It is stated that in the last of these two naticathat in which Obined Cole was killed—the american loss is ascertained to have been some thirty killed, missing and mortally wounded. The loss of the american loss is attentioned to the comparison of the contradictory of the steamer ferms, now due at Sun June 18 of Norte, will greatly increase the efficiency of General Walker's operations, and much as sun June of the contradictory of the steamer ferms, now due at Sun June de Norte, will greatly increase the efficiency of General Walker's operations, and much as sun June of the contradictory, they posted pictus along the route towards the Massaya, who were subsequently driven back by the rangers; since which time they have remained encamped in Managua; and from the information last received at the adjutant General's office, it appears that they are without cannon, and poorly supplied with ammunition and provisions. The belief is expressed by the Adjutant General's office, it appears that they are without cannon, and poorly supplied with ammunition

General (Thompsen) that they will soon disband or retreat to Leon.

The names of the four Captains of New York Volunteers arrived by the Tennessee are Walters, Rakielwicz, Russeil and Grant. The latter, with his company, has been ordered to Massays, and Capt. Rakielwicz, for some mirconduct, the nature of which has not transpired, has been dismissed from the army, and ordered to take his departure by the next steamer.

I learn that the Nicaragua schoner San Jose, Capt. Fassuw, arrived at Realejo on the 20th uit, and found the town deserted by the enemy, and the inhabitants very [right]. He was supplied with provisions and was informed that two schooners had left there a few days before with San Salvador and Guatemaia troops, returning to their own country, many of whom were sick and in a destitute condition.

destitute condition.

By a decree this morning, published in the Nicaraguens. Major Hebra is empowered by President Walker
to exchange with the government of the United States
ratifications of the treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Nicaragus, confirmed by the
United States Strate near the close of the last session of
Concress.

Congress.

A courier just arrives from Mass-ya, brings intelligence that a large poory of the enemy have moved from Managua to Massatapa, seven miles southwest of Massaya, and that a company of mounted rangers sent out as a Scot from Massaya, had been driven back by the enemy's

from Marsaya, had been driven back by the enemy's lancers.

THE VERY LATEST.

The steamer San Carlos lett Granada on the 2d instact. A fight was expected to take place that day between the enemy and General Walker's troops; it might be postpened four or five days. This fight would decide things in Central America or some time to come. The enemy were about 2 (60 strong and expected to be reinforced by from 700 19) (60). On the 3d instant we met at Virgin Bay, a reinforcement from Cadeernia, for Walker, of 150 strong, under Colonels Kewen and Saunders. They left immediately for Granada. On the 4th. we met at Castelio Rapids, another reinforcement from the United States, of 156 men, with a battery of howitzors, morters, shells, ammunition, &c., &c. If the enemy did not make an attack before the reinforcement, &c., arrived at Granada. Walker would immediately move upon them. General Walker and his whole army were in fine spirits, as the enemy were dong exactly what was fesired on the part of the American forces.

A courier brings intelligence that, by order of the

the part of the American forces.

A courier brings intelligence that, by order of the Commander in fibit, our troops at 4 o'clock this morn ing evactated Massaya and are now marching towards this place, (Granada.) The enemy are now in possession of Marsaya, and and will probably soon march upon this place, where it is believed the grand battle will be fought. The American forces then concentrated here, will number about one thousand; these of the enemy attacking, if ten or eighteen hundred.

A skirmsh took place yesterday near Hindlerce, three miles northwest of Massaya. In which it is said one of our to in Licentenant Leslie, was taken prisoner, and two or three others wounded; and this moving three of our jillacts posted near Massaya were killed by the enemy.

The Battle of San Jacinto.

The Battle of San Jacinto.

FIRST MERTING OF WALKER'S MEN WITH THE NATIVES—COLONEL M'IONALD'S REPULSE—LIST OF THE BILLED AND WJUNDED.

From El Nicarsquense, Sept. 20 ]

About two weeks ago, a party of thirty Americans serving in the Nicarsquens army, under the command of Col. McDennid, attacked and drove behind their Darricacias a large number of rebels, numbering 150, or perfugs more in the ercounter one American was silled and reversi wounded. When the news of the courrence reached this city a sirrog feeling manifested itself among the citizens and soldiers to avenge the death of their countrymen, and both officers and soldiers requested Sep. Walker to be allowed to volunteer and form a party for this purpose. As the General would not concent to salow any of the officers or soldiers stanched to regiments togo, the others over whom he had no control volunteered, to the number of forty-two, to fight the rebels upon their own responsibility. Some men were also raised in Masraya and Tip tags, making in all sixty-

also raised in Masraya and Tip taga, making in all sixtytive men.

Those who volunteered at Granada started from here
about 4 o'clock, Friday evening, lith inst., and passing
through insensys were joined by the volunteers of that
city. They arrived at Tipitapa Saturday morning. At
this potat the expedition was likely to come to a prema
ture conclusion, as Iol. McDonald refused, as he did not
know them, to allow the volunteers to pass the river
without an crafer to that effect from Gen. Walker.

This objection was oversome by some person suggesting that Lieut. Col. Byron Cole abould be requested to
volunteer with them and take the command. Col. Cole
did not belong to the regular line, but was Assistant Quartermaster General. In this case he volunteered as a private, but was immediately elected Captain of the com
pany. Byron Cole, thus assuming the responsibility of
leading the men, became a guarantee to Col. McDonald
that it was all right, and the volunteers took up their line
of march. The arrived at the ranche of San Jacinto,
where the robels were stationed, about 5 o'clock Sunday
morning, the 14th linet, and halted a few memosts in order to arrange a plan of attalk.

The San Jacinto ranche is naturally well adanted as a

ened by an addition of two hundred men; but this in no wire abated their ardor, and the plan of attack was made.

Upon a consultation it was deemed advisable to form the company into three divisions, each to be led on by officers chosen from among themselves. Bryon Cole was then elected Coloned, and Wiley Marshall second in command. Robert Milligan was elected to lead the first company to make the charge—out of this liv were killed, wounded and missing. Maj. Cal. O'Neal was chosen to led the record, and Captain Walkins. Of Museays, the third company. When all these carrangements I ad been completed, the companies reparated to attack the piace at three different points.

In commencing thus, one party get in advance of the others, who were obliged to make somewhat of a decour, and, although consisting of only twenty-two men, its at tack was so v gorous that it succeeded in driving the enemy back, and shortly after the other companies came upon the scene of action, the vigor of the assault drove the esemy from the cerrs into use house. Here the pancity of the number of the arsailants became manifest, to their disadvantage. There were not sufficient to hold the place after it was taken, and they were objected to fall back again behind the feace of the corral. This left the enemy in their former position.

The fighting continued in the corral, and when the Americans retired behind its walls, it became evident from the number that had been either killed or wounded, that it would be injedicous to remow the attack. A retreat was oftened, and the gallant little band fell back upon Tipitapa.

Every american in Nicaragus, and in fact, every American in all parts of the world, has reason to be proud of the courage, we might any excess of daring, displayed by this small and suductpliced party. Every man in it

treat was ordered, and the gatant state bank ten oach upon Hipitapa.

Every american in Nicaragua, and in fact, every American in all parts of the world, has reason to be proud of the courage, we might say excess of daring, displayed by this small and andisciplined party. Every man in it may be called a hero, for no man gave any indication of fear throughout the whole after.

To make the nature of the attack clear, it may be as well to state that in front of the large house, which was carefully barrheaded, there was no poss space of nearly a quarter of antile in length in front of it, and that in entering this clearance it was necessary for the volunteers to pass by the side of a wood, in such a manner that the entmy could count every man of their party, and that there is no apot in that space which the house does not command. It must also be understood that nearly the entire distance to the large house is up an ascent, which gave the defenders of it a great advantage over a party that would greatly outnumber them. It need not, therefore, be stated that a party of about staty-five men, however judiciously arranged, attacked it under every disadvantage.

By the side of the large house stands a small came building, which was also fortified and full of men; and in the rear of those two houses is another house, which was also defended by a large force. In the latter building was a large number of horses, with the necessary equipments for a company of two of lacetrs.

Lieut Robert Milligan, who was appointed to lead the charge, led his forces up to a picket fence which shood at the corner large home, and Major Calvin O'Neal—who is the yourgest field officer in the Nisaraguan army—led the sone house. Reserving their fire until they got within fluent paces, his men poured in a marderous veiley—a single repetition of which either killed or wounded every man in it.

Capit. Watkins, leading a third division, charged straight in front of the large leeues. He reached within

man in f.

Capt. Watkins, leading a third division, charget pringly in front of the large house. He reached within twenty pases of it when he fell wounded. With a load voice he ordered his men to go on—a command tasy onlyed with alarity.

But there is no use charging adobe walls; the men were falling so very fast that before many minutes claused there were not enough of the party left to carry their wounded off the field. In the meantime all the leaders of the two other companies had fallen, either allited or wounded, except 0'Neal, who, although wounded in the arm, coolinged with the ferecity of a tiger, fighting within plato range of the enemy, and continued so to do white there was the slightest hope of success.

When there was no longer any possibility of contending successfully against such extraordinary odds, fighting as the tremy were in such well fortified positions, the Americans began to retreat. Previous to this, however, a body of lancers were discovered making a circuit in the woods, with the evident intention of completely surrounding them and cutting off their retreat. This move they were unable to carry into-effect, and the Americans got off the field in tolerable good order. The lancers, seeing this, wreaked their yetgeance upon the combined which they found, and by thrusting their lances into these Americans who were already to near death as to make their removal impressible.

We might go on and descant upon the courage of these enthusiastically brave men, but the facts themselves, as they must appear to the reader, speak more eloquently in their praise than it is in our powel to do. It reflects now continue to convince the American name than could be done by any ordinary vetery. And, if we mistake not, it will do more to convince the chemy what sore of men they have to deal with than anything that the latest themselves, as this country.

is deal with that he had been also of every man who was bis country. Appended to this is the name of every man who was o our knowledge, engaged in the fight. There may be some one or we more whose names we created not learn, but we shall be happy at a man to chroit their name in the list of giory. We have give the killed, wounded and missing, is nearly as we could accertain.

RILLED.

H. Soule.
Issaiure Pellson, (killed go-Col. Byron Cole, Wiley Marchall, William H. Drinker, George Cook, Robert Milligan, J. H. Jackson, Lieut. Reeder, Lieut. Hutchins. Corporal Culiom,

WOUNDED.
Dan. Flowery,
Leut. Crowell,
Leut. Mugrave,
Ersemus Norton,
Capt. Will Morris,
WA Sewyer, mucician,
Fat. Dawer,
Sergeant Simpsen,
De Shields,
Ulam B Sicco,
Quay,
Cal. O'Neal,
Goes,
Lius,
V. Surveyor,
V. Surveyor,
Surveyor,
Surveyor,
Sergeant Burne,
Arkanas Rockeneauk,
Dr. Dekson,
Arkanas Rockeneauk,
Dr. Dekson,
Springer, Q. M. D.,
Matanya,
Cherokee Molatoch,
Capt. March,
W. Jeet.

Whatley

Cherokee Molatoch,
Capt. March,
W. Jeet.

Army Promotions, Resignations and Detach

IFrom El Nicaraguezze, Oct. 4 ]
Louglass J Wilkins, appointed Captain.
Fadre P. Rossiter is appointed Chaplain of the Army,
with pay and emoluments of Captain.
Oscar Crourcy, appointed Captain Company C., Second

Infantry.

Lieutenent J. H. Finney, Aid de Camp to the Commander in Chief, promoted Captain and assigned to command of the Transit Rangers.

Douglass J. Wilkins resigned his commission as a Capture of the Capture of

Captain L. Englebart resigned his commission as a Captain the versy.

The order appointing Charles A. Rakielewicz Captain,

The order appeinting Charles A. Raklelewicz Captain, has been revoked.

Second Licotenant and Adjutant Morton L. Webb, granted leave of absence for sixty days.

Licuterant Colonel E. B. McDenaid, Second Rifes, granted leave of absence.

The four companies of new recruits recently arrived, have been assigned as follows, by general order No. 173:—
Company B. Capt. Waiters, to 1st Infantry.
Company B. Capt. Rakielewitz, to 2d Infantry.
Company D. Capt. Rakielewitz, to 2d Infantry.
The letters of companies A and C will be changed to B and G of the lat Infantry, and companies B and D will be eltered C and F 2d Infantry.

By general order No. 173, the Baltalions of Light Infantry with hereafter be designated as the First and Second Battalions of Infantry, (of the line,) and will be drilled in the lefantry movements according to Scott's taction.

tactice.

The three companies of the Second Rifles have been correlidated into two companies, under the direction of Major Capices.

Execution of Lieutenant Jennings Estelle.

N. A.—His Dying Occlaration.

[From F. Nicaraguenre, Sept 20]

At 5 o'cicck P. M., on the evening of Friday, the 19th her., Secone Leut. Jennings Estelle suffered the extreme praisy of the law, by being shot in the Plazs, for the moreover of Second Lieut. Coaries fordon, in the guard herre, in the city of Granada, while acting as officer of the guard.

Fitelle had been previously arrested for shooting Thomas hawards, and was, when he committed the unfortunate act for which he rufered death, a prisoner conduct to bis quarters. He had a fair and impartial trial, and the gentlemen who ast in Judgment upon him gave him every opportunity to establish a defence, but in this be utterly failed. The deed was committed without any provecation, or without any aggravating officinamatance. He was sentenced to be hung, but the Commander in Chief caused it to be to far mitigated as to allow him to be abot.

There was a large concourse gathered to witness the

be abot.

There was a large concourse gathered to witness the execution. Eatelle walked with a firm step by the side of a reverted father at the church, who prayed with

of a reverend fatter at the church, who prayed with him and for him from the guardhouse to the place of execution.

When he arrived at the spot where he was to breathe him hast, he requested that his hands might be untied, as he whiled to address the crowd. This request being granted, he spoke in a firm unfaltering voice. In his speech he asked the forgiveness of the efficiency and soldiers of the Nicaraguan army. Voices responded from the crowd, "God tergive yea."

While in prison he wrote the following address, which he requested to have published—

GRANDA, Sept. 15, 1856.

These are the dying declarations of Jonungs Estelle: I was here in Marshail Tennessee, in the year 1838, and was raised, from my infancy, in Hinds county, Minsissippy I travised to California, the 1852. On the road I had a difficulty with a man of the name of Howard, and shoth him. I afterwards shot a near of the name of Howard, and shoth him. I afterwards shot a near of the name of Hay, but the wound did not happen to prove fatal. In the rame year I had a difficulty with Charles Robinson, and stubbed him in three places. My last two difficulties, while in California, occurred at the State prison, where I had been employed for the last two years. After yet log in the last scrape, I came to Nicaragua, and shot Thomas Edwards; I afterwards abot Caraiss Gordon. I must say itset in all my difficulties. I was not once in my right mand. Twice I had been forgiven, and hope to be orgiven for them all. I think there is a God in heaven that it was not I that killed Charles Gordon. I was which year my crash mind that did it. I ray that I was not in my right mind when I fell the deed, and God knows it. Forgive me, officers and soldlers, and I can office has play man. I don't write this because I think I was not in the while has been done me. Fellow checause I think I was well as I do. My humble prayer is that I may be forgiven.

His body, as soon as life was extinct, was put in a good cittle, and decetily interred. His body, as soon as life was extinct, was put in a good with and decently interred.

REFERENCE OF NICARAGUA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND LINESHOR RELATIONS, Sopt. 27, 1856.

SEE—The supreme Executive power has been pleased to dictate the .ollowing decree:
The Francisco of Nicaragua to its

INNABITABLE

By the treaty of friendsh p, commerce and navigation between the United States and Nicaragua, concluded at Granada on the 20th day of Jone, 1855, requires railfications thereof to be exchanged at Washington city within eighteen mouths of the signing of the same; therefore, in virtue of the powers in him vested,

fore, in virtue of the powers in him vested, proceedings:

Article 1. The treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between Nicaragua and the United States, concluded a Granada, on the 20th day of June, 1855, is here by ratified and confirmed in all its parts.

Art 2. John F. Heins, a duly materalized cilinen of this republic, is hereby authorized to exchange ratifications of the same on the part of Nicaragua, according to the terms of article 17 of said treaty.

Art 3. Communicated to whom it may concern.

G van in Granada this 27th day of September, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Ministric of State in the Impartment of Extrapolar

RELATIONS—
By apperior order this is communicated to you for your neformation and proper action.
FERRER, Minister of State.

On the 6th of Sentember, 1856, the supreme government of the republic of Nicaragua published the following

of the republic of Nearagua published the following DERME.—

Article 1. Any contract made for labor for a term of monits or years shall be bit ding on the parties to 1.

Art. 2. Any person who shall make a contract to perform isbor, and shall fail to fulfil the contract, shall be sentenced by the Judge of First Instance. Prefect, as Frefect, agricultural Judge, or Local Alcalde to force labor on the public works, for a term of nt issee than one nor more than six months; or until the party to whom the labor is due may ask for the release of the laborer.

whom the labor is due may ask for the release of the laborer.

Art. 2. Any laborer who shall contract to do work for a lenger period than six months and shall full to faill his contract may be sentenced, by either of the before mentioned authorities, to forced labor on the public works for the time of his uterpired service, or until the party to whom his labor is eue may ask for mis release.

And on the \$55 of the same month the same authority published the folk wing.

Insemuch as the Constituent Assembly of the Republic, or the 20th day of April, \$152\$, declared the dista free, sowerings and independent, dissolving the compact which the federal constitution established between Nicaragina and the other States of Central America;

It as much as since that dare Nivaragina has been in lest see from the obligations the federal constitution inspeced;

posed; Instructs as the act of the Constituent Assembly, de-grees on the 29th of April, 1858, provides that the federal

decrees given previous to that date shall remain in force, unless contrary to the provisions of that act;
Insamuch as many of the decrees increasing given are usualled to the present concluion of the concisty, and are repeguant to its welfare and prospersty, as well as to its territorial integrity;
Therefore the President of the Poublic of Nicaragua,

Article 1. All ac a and corress of the Federal Constituent Assembly, as well as of the Federal Congress, articlered unit and void.

Art 2. Nothing herein contained shall affect right hereinfore vested under the acts and decrees hereby re

peaked.

Among the decrees which the foregoing repeals is
act of the Federal Constituent Assembly of 17th of api
1824, about hire clayery in Central America. The rep1824, about hire clayery in Central America. The rep1824, about hire clayery in Central America. The rep1824 about 1824 and 1824 are acknowledged by to
government of Nicaragua. Of course the acknowledged
ment of the right to hold slaves imposes the obligation
accure owners in the epicyment of their property.

Commissioners' Sale of Confiscated Property
in Nicaragua, January 1, 1857.

Perstant to an eroer issued by the Board of Commisslovers, I will, on the first day of January, 1857, offer the
fell wing inventoried property, for sale at public auditon,
in the pasa is the say of Granaca.

Terms—well or military script.
Intended the intended property and examining
for it emistions of seeing the property and examining
for it emistions of seeing the property and examining
for it emistions, will be furnished with horses and guides
on application at my effice.

Handerda de Carao, estate of Rosario, property of Jose Anterior Lond, trees in this bearing, value \$14.000.

Handerda de Carao, Candelaria, Jose Antonio Lopez, young
trees \$10,000.

Handerda de Carao and Indigo, Pital, Juna Jose Ruiz,
Marchia de Carao and Indigo, Pital, Juna Jose Ruiz,
Marchia de Carao and Indigo, Pital, Juna Jose Ruiz,

Har ends de Cecso and Indigo, Pital, Juna Jose Ruiz, derad de Cacao, Parairo, Juan Jose Ruiz, \$14,000. Cenda de Indigo, Jeans Karia Juan Jose Ruiz, \$1,500. Cenda de Indigo, Jeans Karia Juan Jose Ruiz, 18,500. Cenda de Cacao, San Francisco, Jose J. Arguello Arce, Hacienda de Cacao, Jose J. Arguello Arce, abandoned es-de, \$1.0.

ic, \$4:0.
E dusc in Granada, Jess J. Arguello Arce, \$6.000.
Encendis de Cacao, Yndiacio Malcano, \$27,000.
Encendis de Cacao, Yndiacio Malcano, \$27,000.
Hadenda de Cacao, Pital, Francisco Guerra, \$18,000. 9
House and et in Rivas, Francisco Guerra, \$2,000.
Hadenda de Cacao, Pital, Francisco Guerra, \$2,000. , acienda de Cacao, Santa Fe, Jose M. Maleano, \$18,000.

able esta e. Juan Pavila. Jose M. Maleano, \$6,000.

Econe in Rivas, Jose M. Maleano, Long row, \$7,000.

Hactegra de Cacao, Felipe & S. Saenz, near Tolo, some wild ds. \$3,000.

Horienta de Cacao, Felipe & S. Saenz, near Tolo, some wild inch. \$3,000.

Hariettra de Cacao, El Viejo, Clemente Santos, old estate cear Rivas, \$1,000.

Horiettra de Cacao, El Viejo, Clemente Santos, old estate cear Rivas, \$1,000.

Horse and property in Juan del Sur.

Hacie de Cacao, Felipe Avies, \$8,000.

Hacienda de Cacao, Palvie, Felipe Avies, with wild landa. Three Haciencia de Cacao, Javid, Br. Lopez and B. Darce, \$7,000.

Hacienda de Cacao, Cavid, B. Lopez and B. Darce, \$7,000.

Hacienda de Cacao, Cavid, B. Lopez and B. Darce, \$7,000.

Hacienda de Cacao, Chuala, Jose Alfaro, contaming 180 arres, \$2,000.

Hacienda de Cacao, Chuala, Jose Alfaro, contaming 180 arres, \$2,000.

Hacienda de Cacao, Palmar, Juan Agilar, \$10,000.

Hacienda de Cacao, Calvisos and family, near Si. George, \$1000.

House in Erwas C. Fusics and family, near St. George.

Houserda de Cacao, C. Busics and family. \$2,000.

Haciserda de Cacao, C. Busics and family. \$2,000.

House in Rivas. LeCerdes and family. \$500.

Louse in Rivas. LeCerdes and family. \$1,200.

House in Rivas. R. Paiz and family, on the Plaza, \$2,000.

House in Rivas. R. Paiz and family, on the Plaza, \$1,200.

House in Rivas. R. Paiz and family, on the Plaza, \$1,200.

House in Rivas. R. Paiz and family, on the Plaza, \$1,200.

House in Rivas. R. Paiz and family, shed, \$400.

Caulle calant. Mercedes, Inocente diuset, \$5,000.

Supar estate and Aguardiente Disullery near Rivas. Pedro Immorto, \$1,000.

House in Rivas. Pedro Chamorro, \$200.

Supar Paizai caer Inouspec, Fadro Chamorro, \$1,200.

Hauceda de Cacao, Mercedes, Pedro Joaquin, sold, \$50,000.

Bacterda de Cacao, Aguar Agria, Domicia Fernando, \$600.

Scott. Cacao, Agua Agria, Dionicia Fernando, 18000.

Louve in Grarada, Chamorro and family 18,000.

Carle estate, Jesus Maria, Chamorro and family, 2,000 catter, 300 borres. Di-Boss. Oct. Bandorio family. 2,500 cattle, 300 torres, 515,000.

Haufenda de Cacao, Fulgencia Vega, 515,000.

House in Granada, Fulgencia Vega, 515,000.

Ficek rouch St. Jeronimo, Fulgencia Vega, 1500 cattle, 500 borres. \$35,000.

house in Granada, Fulgencia Vega, Guadaloupe street, 4000. ace in Granada, Fulgencia Vega, Guadaloupe street

Forse in Granada, Fulgenca Vega, Guadaloupe street, \$1.640.

House in Granada, Nicario del Castillo \$3,000.
Ceffee estate Nienelo del Castillo et antico, \$4,000.
House in orranda, Antonio Earlareno, \$5,000.
Stock ranch, El Fainco, Antonio Earlareno, \$5,000.
Stock ranch, El Fainco, Antonio Barbareno, 600 entile, 100 horses \$4,500.
Planta in walk, Antonio Barbareno, mar Granada, \$1,000.
Heuse in Granada, Jone Maria Estrada, Rest Granada, \$2,00.
Heuse in Granada, Jone Maria Estrada, nest Granada, \$2,00.
Heuse in Masaya, Linn Cesar, 400 cattle, 50 borses \$4,000.
House in Granada, Luis Montich \$6,000.
Plantan Walk, Luis Montich \$6,000.
Plantan Walk, Luis Montich \$6,000.
Plantan Walk, Luis Montich \$6,000.
Plantan Granada, Narcio Españoza \$4,000.
House in Granada, Guid Ubson, \$6,000.
Rouse in Granada, And Ubson, \$6,000.
House in Granada, Reasrio Vivas, Granada, 1001, \$9,000.
House in Granada, Pelar Marenco, \$2,000.
House in Granada, Peranado vicunada, \$8,000.

Stora Rianch, Careta, Pelor Marenco, 1,500 cattle, 200 horses, \$11,600.

Havenda de Cacao, Pelar Marenco, at Malaco, \$1,000.

House in Grandos, Fernando tautman, \$8,000.

Stork tarch, \$1. Teresa, Fernando tautman, \$1,000 cattle, \$00 horses, \$22,000.

House in Grandos, Joaquina Herac, \$6,000.

Hacterda de Cacao, Malaco, Joaquina Horac, \$8,000.

House in Grandos, Youna Horan, \$12,000.

House in Grandos, Myusel Guiterez, \$3,000.

House in Grandos, Majuel Guiterez, \$3,000.

Hotek ranch, San Palo, Miguel Guiterez, \$3,000.

Hotek ranch, San Palo, Miguel Guiterez, \$3,000.

Hotek ranch, San Palo, Miguel Guiterez, \$00.

Hotek ranch, San Palo, Miguel Guiterez, \$00.

Hotek ranch, Chilamatillo, Leandro Selayo, \$00 cattle, \$0 horses \$10,000.

heuve 15.40.

Heuve in Granada Polores Lejarsa \$6,000.

Stock rarch, Quebrara Honda, Polores Lejarsa, 2,000 cattle, 200 horses, \$21,000.

borses, \$21,000.

borses, \$21,000.

borses, \$20,000.

borses, \$20,000.

borses, \$20,000.

Stock Ranch, San Jacinto, Migue Bolanos & Bros., 2,500 cattle, 700 horses \$20,000.

Terratona, Manuel Alvarado, 500 cattle, 100 Rarch, Corpus Christi, Manuel Garcia, 600 cattle, 100 Ranch, San Antonio, Timoteo Lacayo, 800 cartle, 50 erses 15.600.
House in Granada, Clito Mayorga, \$3,300—Total, \$753,000.
Together with forty or fifty farms, houses, &c., in the departent of Rivas, valued at from three hundred to one thousand

ciliars.

A large portion of the above property is situated within six cours' ride of San Juan dei Sur, Virgin Hay, Rivas, San lerge, Nanda me and Devision of the remainder in Granda JOHN MYLARD, Marshal. General Sews Summary.

General News Summary.

(From El Nicaraguenee, October 4.]

Major fielde goes out by tots steamor as the Euroy of this Kepublie, empowered to ratily the treaty extered into herween N caragua and the United States.

By a perusal of our site Eastern readers will perceive hat we have been engaged in two skirmishes sites the act news was transmitted from Central America. In soon of these fights the enemy kept the field, but retired n a day or two after, leaving their wounded to be taken by our forces. From the report of the fight of San Jaconte, as given by the traiters the massives, they lost four cere killed and thirty two mortally wounded. Skuy-dwe were slightly wounded, and in the retreat of the remain der, the sick and disabled were left to take care of themselves. Such was the fight at San Jaconte, as Such was the fight at San Jaconte, the sick and disabled were left to take care of themselves. Such was the fight at San Jacotto.

In our regular paper will be found a list of confiscated properly differed for sale on the lat day of Janoary next. We deep our Eastern exchanges will give this sale all the directal the properties.

Under the ausploss of Israel S. Diehl, Grand Worthy Patriarch of California, a movement on the subject of temperance has been commenced in this city, which promises to work great good. Many officers and a great number of coldiers have brined the society, and arready a division of the Sons of Temperance has been organized, called "Nicaragua livision, No. 1." It numbers fifty members We are gratified to say that there is some probability of Mr. Diehl becoming a resident of this republic. He is well picased with the appearance of everything, and we nave no deute his mission in this State will be productive of great good.

We are in receipt of reliable news from the northern

Me. Ibehi becoming a resident of this republic. He well pleased with the appearance of everything, and we have no doubt his mission in this State will be productive of great good.

We are in receipt of reliable news from the northern ection of the State, and feel cornelves qualified in stating that the forces in arms sgainst the existing government have hereone disheartened, and are now in full retreat. Embeddened by the passive action of the Executive, they at vanced at the time as far as Managua, but as the re lay season draws to a crose they manifest a strong disposition to disperse. Our forces will probably take the field on the commencement of the dry season, which will set in shout the lat of November. Afterwards we cannot reasonably calculate on any very strong opposition being made to the re-establishment of peace in the resoluble. Delay has fought our but les well.

After a virtual somethod, since the death of the immented, it. A Rogglew, Mone & Co. Se express 'n again re-orsabled, and commenced operations penterday, under the maragement of A. M. His kley, a gentleman who has already won largely of the public conditions of this concern in this city on the last steamer, and has everyment by the state of the condition of this concern in this state. He leaves to day for California, to low in after the business of Wines & Co. in that State, and will return to New York, its Noarsgan, in December the State. He leaves to day for California, to low in after the business of Wines & Co. in that State, and will return to New York, via Noarsgan, in Poember next. We congramme the public that the express is significantly expended to the world assure the republicance of Noarsguanies the public that the express is significant to the second infantry, Capt. Grant, left this city seaterday for Massaya. The boys locked and felt well, as they went out of now a signing merrity.

On the eccasion of the recent ling pracentation, is rely to a secure of the warment feelings of smily serve entertained by the grant merrity in the

Gen Walker has never been confined to his room but three days since alse advent toto the State. The army is in excellent health, and after a period of condemnation, all the citizens are erjoying the most salubrious state of body and mind.

Letters from Mr. Yeadon, of Charleston, S. C. AMERICAN HOTEL, BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1856.

To JAMES GORDON BENNETT, E.Q.

FRITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD:-Ein-In your paper of this morning you have comtreat you will have the justice to correct. In republishing from the New York Daily News, of the 6th inst., an article over my signature, so deformed with typograp cal filors (whether yours or those of the News, I am unable to say, as I have not yet seen the News of that date), as almost to make me doubt the paternity of my own offspring-you have given it the caption of "Anothe Gentlementy Letter from the Buchancers; molying, of course, that I am in favor of James Buchanan, of Penny'vania, for the Presidency. Now, sir, although it may be of little moment whom so humble an individual as myself may favor for the Presidency, yet it is due to ruth to say that you have made an egregious mistake.

be of little moment whom so humble an individual as myself may favor for the Presidency, yet it is due to fruth to say that you have made an egregious mistake. am neither Buchaneer nor pirate (which latter character many think you often personate), but the Hon. Milard Fillmore, the conservative situesman, the Northern man with national principles, the patriotic ex President, who so guided the beim of State during his administration as to do justice to the co-equal sovereignites of our parity lec'eral and parity national Union, and harmonise a distracted country—who has been weighed in the balance, and who has not been found wanting—is my first hotice for the Presidency, as the man who comes uncarest to the medel of Washington. Mr. Buchanan is only my second choice for the high office in question. I respect ble character and abilities, and honor his conservation, Unionism, and fidelity to the coasilution; but he my personal predilections as a man, and my political affinities as an old line whig, constrain mo ogive and to savow, even at the cost of unpopularity of my own State, a decided preference for Mr. Fillmore, it is not, as I have often elsewhere intimated, and here retail, that I love the Pennsylvania statesman less, but that love the favorite son of York more. To the latter I amound by personal and by old political ties, and may my longue cleave to the 'cof of my mouth, and my right hand forget its cunning, if I forsake my personal and political friend. Your strictures on my productions, and your steers at myself, I can very well endure, for two reaches; forsi, because it is very well known that "your bark is worse than your bite;" and, secondly, because I am quite wilding that you should indulge your har miess make, your playful fighting of a summer sky, at my expense, so long at least as you allow or enable me to use your wicely read columns for the dissemination of sound or circiples and home truths. Depend upon it, in the triangular duel now in pregress, Midshipman Easy—i e, the gentle and amable, the

CATABACT HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1856.

C JANES GORDON BENNET, ESQ ,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE N. Y. HERALD:— PEAR Sir-I received, this morning, at this noble cars vansers, with appropriate name, overlooking this "match ers cateract," (or at least, the whirling, curling, dashing caping and plunging waters of the Rapids, which form HERAID, containing my letters concerning Theodore Par-ker and William Lloyd Garrison, with your humorous and not very malicious strictures thereon. With those stric tures, however funny and sarcastic, I have, in general no quarrel, or even facts to find, and I take them in goo part; but, in one particular you do me, unwittingly, no doubt, great injustice. You speak of or designate me, as and still belong to the opposite category or school of South paramount interest of North and South—the Union under the constitution, and as it came down to us, in the blood and windom of our patriot ancestry—and for the perpetitive of the Union, thus understood, I shall continue to any sed labor in the future, as I have ever done in the fast. I am not one of those who would make the election of the Pathfacter, unfaithful as he is to his section, for se, the ground or occasion of disunion. Should he be elected, as you prophesy (like Jonah against Nineveb, thust), an event which I by no mains anticipate or apprehead, and should he, se I hope you will be found, suthfully to have predicted in that most improbable confugercy, administer the government on national, and not rectional principles, and it is disappoint both the fanatic abolitic insis and ine political free solers of their expected triumph and reward, I will be for acquisecence in the result, however unpalatable in itself, and however violative of principle, in elevating a man of the smallest calibre to the chair of Washington and Jackson. But, if he shall administer the government sectionally, i. e., ute the purse and the sword to rob or to defraud the South of her constitutional rights and equality in the Union and in the Territories—if, under his auspices there should be efter Congressional interference with slavery in the and wiedem of our patriot ancestry-and for the perpe or case, "I shall be, and I believe the whole indignant Soul will be, as one man, and that a "strong man armed," for a volution and disminot: "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." Yes, though it disappoint the nost oberish hope if my heart, and break my very heartstrings, would then be for holding our now great and glorior and continental Union, as "a tale that was told," see "legend of the past," and for the formation of a Souther Confederacy, able to maintain peace at home and command respect abroad. O'Conneil made the British go erment fromble when, as representing Ireland, he sa "We are three millions!" Let me, in imitation of the great example, as representing the South, the conservitives and Union men—no: the secessionists—of the South preclaim and shout through your widely read column in the ears and to the heart of the North, "We are to millions." Yours, very respectfully.

Richard Yeadon,

Editor of Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

To Janus Gondon BENNEY, Esq :- Sin-Be pleased to consider the following paragraph as you scripts to my hat two letters for, as you have rightly divined, the coccether scribends is on me, and my own rafety valve not being at hand, I must even resort

to your's to avoid or escape explosion.

I am the more surprised at your dubbing me " a null letters in reference to Mesers, Parker and Garrison, pub lished in your own paper, as "an interesting report"

letters in reference to Mesers. Parker and Garrison, published in your own paper, as "an interesting report" of my conversational debate on the stavery question with those notorious abolitionists, you had allowed me to amnounce to the world (for your readers are world wide,) the fact, that I was one of the Union men and conservatives of the South.

In regard to Col. Fremont's alleged Roman Catholicism, you have presented a false issue and evaded the tree one, at least so far as your controversy with me is concerned. You wrongfully accuse me of opposition to Col. Fremont on the ground of his religious faith. I am not, never have been, and, if I know myself, never will be a Know Nothing, or member of the Know Nothing organization, at I would score to make any man's religious faith or creed a ground of exclusion from rocial companionability of the col. Fremont is, not that he is or has been a Reman Catholic, but that having been one formerly (and perhaps being one still), he now has the baseness and falsehood to deny the fact. This is the burning brand on his abancless brow, which, in the mind and the estimation of air cat every honorable or right thinking man puts him to the ban of the Presidency, and even of respectability.

The man who will not face the muric in religion as well as in battle, deserves to be excommunicated from and read out of, at least, every political church, and eer anning should never be permitted to enter any observed of any cercription, or to occupy the Whate House or any other bouse at the national capital, as President of the United States.

Editor of the Charleston (S. C.) Courter.

Pravax — You can, prhaps, correct the errors in my article for your weekly Hanain; if any of the epithets be on strong, you are at liberty to alter, soften or crase hem.

Mexican Items.

The interior duties on all knows of merchandise included under the head of haberdashery (merceria) is five at 59 be quintal, and for all articles of hardware (ferreteria) at 54 the quintal.

The report that the supreme government, in consonence of the late disturbances amongst the women lacerers, was going to renew the tobacco monopoly, is outstalleted.

orres, was going to recew the tobacco monopoly, is outsaficised.
On the 25th of August the sales of property under the set of 25th of August the sales of property under the set of 25th of June amounted to \$2,25,750 5t. Three hundred and forty existes have been sold. This locks well for the transactions of the first two months, when such a powerful opposition has been constantly kept up my the parties opposed to the government.

The law for the rais of corporation properties still continues popular. Vidaurel has published it, and it is said the Bisney of Cundalsjara has consented to its execution in this direces.

The cars and one locemotive for the railroat from degree to Guesslupe are already in the country, and we sears from Mr. Gersuch, the engineer, that he expects to

## NOTICES OF NEW PUBL SCATIONS.

Books Received up to October 18. Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations. 2 vols.
Burton's Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Mecca. Irving's Life of Washington. Octavo edition; vols., 2

Philips' Conquest of Kansas. Wells' Illustrated National Handbook, 1856. Boston Common, a novel. Three Per Cent a Month. The United States Constitution and its Pro-Slavery

ompromises.

The Book of Job. Revised Version of the American Bible Union. The Rocky Mountains and Western Deserts. Carvalho.

Gardner on Sterility. The Young Fur Trader. Cotton is King, by David Christy. Butler's French Speaker. Conversation, its Faults and its Graces, Voyage dans l'Amerique du Nord en 1868-'54. Lorimer Littlegood, Esq. Hood's Poems, (Little's edition,) vois. 3 and 4.

Live and Learn.

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS Childs & Peterson, Philadelphia.

Dr. Kane's parrative of his Arctic explorations in search of Sir John Franklin, during the years 1855, 1854 and 1865, is now before the public. The publishers have done everything that lay in their power to fulfil the premises of their prospectus in regard to the illustrations and typegraphical arrangements of the work, and its appearance is in every way worthy of the importance and all absorbing interest of the text. The artistical designs are of a high order of merit, and the engravers have done the fullest justice to those peculiarities of light and shade with which the Arctic atmosphere abounds. Some of these effects are reproduced with almost as great fidelity. as they could possibly have been through the medium of colors, and therefore, in an artistic as well as in a scientific sense, the work is one of the most attractive that has ever been presented to the american public.

Of the narrative itself it is impossible to speak in terms of too high commendation. It is, in fact, a model of style in its particular line. Whilst it is full and precise in its descriptions, it is never redundant, never discursive, and seizes only such points of interest as are legitimate and which bear directly upon the objects of the expedi-tion. In other words, there is less of egotism-in it than we expected to find, considering the peculiar position and responsibilities of the author, and the remarkable degree to which his companions, were in-debted to his judgment, coolness and presence of mind for their escape from the manifold dangers by which they were beset. Whilst, with the modesty inseparable from true merit Dr. Kane keeps as much as possible in the background his own personal exertions and services, he brings out into the fullest and broadest relief the merits of those gallant men, whose fidelity and constancy, under every trial, enabled him to achieve the important scientific results which have rewarded his la-bors. The warmth with which he speaks of their perthe failings of those whose weakness was occasionally productive of inconvenience and embarrassment to the ture, and show that be possesses in an eminent degree the qualities necessary to constitute a successful leader.

On the results attained by the expedition—the mo-portant, with the exception of that of Captain Wilker They have been so fully stated in Dre-report to the Secretary of the Navy, and so thoroughly elucidated in the scientific controversies to which that report has given rise, both here and abroad, that there is no occasion for us to dwell upon them at any length. It is sufficient to say that to Dr. Kane belongs the merit of completing the discoveries of previous Arctic explorers, and of confirming the theory propound-ed by Lieut. Maury, in 1850, of the existence of an opes, iceless sea near the region of the Parry Islands. But this is but a small part of the service which the expedition under Dr. Kane has rendered to science. Continu tion of Captain Inglefield, he completed the circuit of the straits and bay known as Smith's Sound, beside eludi-

dating several other important geographical points which previous navigators had left unsettled. Whether considered, then, in a purely scientific light, whether considered, then, in a purely scientific light, or as a work in which our feelings of national pride age interested, from the courage, energy and unflinding resolution displayed in its accomplishment, this expedition must be regarded as one which has shed the brightest bonor and lustre on our country.

Future ages will point to it as one of the most daring and successful of the numerous hardy adventures undertaken in the cause of science, and the names of Dr. Kane and his companions will be associated with the most.

Kane and his companions will be associated with the most onored of the reputations which are linked with the extension of geographical knowledge. Such being the lact, it gratifies us to find the published sarrative of the expedition such as is calculated to beighten the interest with which it is aiready viewed. Both author and pubthat rarely have such high anticipations been so

THE OLD REGIME AND THE REVOLUTION.
ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE, AUTHOR OF DES
PACY IN AMERICA. Translated by John Bon
Harper & Bros., New York.

begun to appear. The volume before us justifies the in worthy of the fame of De l'ocqueville. In it the author glances hastily at the state of France before the Revolution, at the predisposing causes to revolution, and at the institutional condition of the kingdom during the latter half of the eighteenth century; he supplies the vacuum which all former writers had left, and teaches uswhat none of them had taught-what was the real under the Old Regime. Like another Layard groping in the runs of another Nineveh, M. de Tocqueville has with admirable patience toiled through the archives of intendanta' offices and State departments, and has given us not only a complete collection of new curiosities, but an authentic key to the understanding of many old ones, which have puzzled historians and statesmen for half a century. Pursuing his researches beyond the Revolu-tion, he has thrown a new light on the nature of the instition, he has thrown a new light on the nature of the insti-tutions which succeeded the revolutionary period, and bas demonstrated that Napoleon, under pretence of evolving a democratic empire out of the republican chaos, committed a fraud upon the French, and merely revived, under new names and in a more compact shape, the absolutist system contrived by the persistent and long con-tinued labors of Richelleu, Louis XI., Louis XIV., Dubois, and the astute administrators of the Recency and the

It is enough to say of this good book-which add, has been excellently translated by Mr. Bonner— that it must be tne text book on the French Revolution, and that no statesman or historical student can afford to be content with a single perusal of it. Our space will

and that no stateman or historical student can afford to be content with a single perusal of it. Our space will only allow us to give a few brief extracts, in illustration of the remarkable qualifies of De Toequeville's style.

His description of the French people is admirable:—
When I examine that nation in itself, I cannot help thinking it is more extraordinary than any of the events of its history. Did there ever appear on the earth another nation so fertile is contracts, so extreme is its antamore under the dominion of lealing, less ruled by principle; always better or worse than was anticipated—now below the level of humanity, now far abore—a people so unchangeable in its leading features that it may be recognized by portraits drawn two or three thousand years ago, and yet so fickle in its daily opinions and tastes that it becomes at leat a mystery to itself, and is as much artenished as strangers at the right of what it has done; naturally fond of home and routine, yet, once driven forth and forced to adopt now customs, ready to carry principles to any lengths and to dare anything; indecile by disposition, but better plessed with the arbitrary and the subjection of any kind, now so passionately wedden to servitude that nations made to serve cannot be subjugated, nor so kept down that it cannot break the yoke, qualified for every pursuit, but excelling in nothing but war, more prope to worship chance, force, success, cleat, notice, than real glory; endowed with more hereful the policy, that real glory; endowed with more hereful the success, cleat, notice, than real glory; endowed with more hereful in a surest to inspire admiration, haired, terror or pity, but never it difference?

He paints the love of liberty thus:—

I have often asked myself what was the scenar of that passion for political liberty which has inspired the great-

He paints the love of liberty thus:—

I have often asked myself what was the source of that passion for political liberty which has inspired the greatest deeds of which maskind can boast. In what feelings does it take root? From whouse does it derive nourshment?

I see clearly enough that when a people is badly governed it desires self government; but this kind of love for independence grows out of or risin particular temporary mischief w ought by despoising, and is never durable; it passes away with the accident which gaye it birth.